DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 022 895 VT 005 217

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Bureau of Labor Statistics (Dept. of Labor), Washington, D.C.
Pub Date 67
Note-26p.; Reprint
Journal Cit-Employment and Earnings and Monthly Report on the Labor Force; Feb 1967
EDRS Price MF-$0.25 HC-$1.12
Descriptors-EMPLOYEES, *EMPLOYMENT LEVEL, INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS, LABOR ECONOMICS, LABOR FORCE, LABOR FORCE NONPARTICIPANTS, OCCUPATIONAL SURVEYS, *RESEARCH METHODOLOGY, UNEMPLOYED, *UNEMPLOYMENT

Improvements in methods for measuring employment and unemployment that went into effect in January 1967, new definitions, and comparisons of data collected by the Current Population Survey (CPS) and the new Monthly Labor Survey (MLS) are presented. The improvements are in line with the recommendations of the Gordon Committee in its 1962 report. Some changes are expanding the sample to 52,500 households, raising the lower age limit from 14 to 16 years, sharpening and clarifying the definition of unemployment, improving the reporting on other items such as hours of work and self employment, and developing a body of new information for persons not in the labor force. On the whole, the new MLS shows a slightly lower unemployment rate than the CPS. Fourteen tables comparing MLS and CPS data include (1) Employment Status by Color, Age, and Sex, Annual Average 1966, (2) Major Unemployment Rates, (3) Unemployment by Age and Sex, (4) Unemployed Persons by Full- or Part-Time Status, Age, and Sex, and (5) Employed Persons by Class of Worker and Occupational Group. (MM)

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New Definitions For Employment And Unemployment

Reprinted from February 1967 Employment and Earnings and Monthly Report on the Labor Force

ED022895

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Labor Statistics

VT005217

NEW DEFINITIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

by Robert L. Stein*

Some improvements in the methods for measuring employment and unemployment went into effect this month with the publication of the January 1967 statistics from the Current Population Survey (CPS). The improvements are in line with the basic recommendations of the President's Committee to Appraise Employment and Unemployment Statistics (The Gordon Committee), as set forth in its 1962 report, Measuring Employment and Unemployment.

The sample has been expanded to 52,500 households, the lower age limit has been raised from 14 to 16 years, the definition of unemployment has been sharpened and clarified, the reporting on other items such as hours of work and self employment has been improved, and, finally, a considerable body of new information is being developed for persons not in the labor force.

Although the concept of unemployment that was being used in the CPS has been widely accepted, it has been pointed out by the Gordon Committee and others that some of the procedures were inadequate--in particular, they relied in too many instances on volunteered information, and they depended on questions which were not sufficiently detailed.

The Committee acknowledged that no single measure of unemployment would satisfy all users of the statistics but did see a need for more precise boundaries between the unemployed and those not in the labor force and for more detailed classification within each of the two groups.

The Committee set forth five general criteria to be used in defining the concept of unemployment:

1. The concept should correspond to objectively measurable phenomena and should depend as little as possible on personal opinion or subjective attitudes.

2. The concept should be operationally feasible.

3. The definition used should be readily understandable and broadly consistent with the common understanding of these concepts.

4. The definition should not be so inclusive that it yields figures which are difficult to interpret.

5. The concept should reflect the usual market criteria used in measuring the national output--an unemployed person would be one seeking work yielding a monetary reward.

In translating these broad criteria into specific definitions and procedures, the Committee made the following recommendations:

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1. That the definition of employment continue to be based on work activity or job attachment during a specified calendar week, and that it include part-time workers regardless of the number of hours they worked or the reason they worked part time.

2. That the definition of unemployment should be based on recent jobseeking activity--that is, the person must have tested the labor market through some overt jobseeking effort within a specified time period--and current availability for work. Thus the unemployment definition was to be based on current labor market activity (rather than financial hardship or some other criteria).

3. That the definition of unemployment should include persons on layoff waiting to be called back to a job and persons who were waiting to report to new jobs within 30 days, if they were currently available for work.

Proposals to limit the definition to family breadwinners or to exclude the very short-term unemployed were rejected. Moreover, the fact that a person would accept only certain job offers, or had quit one job to look for another, or would not qualify for certain jobs was not considered to be a valid criterion in deciding his labor force classification. At the same time, persons who were idle and not seeking work because they believed none available were to be excluded from the unemployed, but a great deal of supplementary information was to be collected about the work experience and current status of persons outside the labor force.

In summary, the basic definition of unemployment was to be that persons without jobs who were seeking work and were available for work, plus those on layoff or waiting to start new jobs, were unemployed.

The Committee recommended that a separate sample be established to experiment with a sharpened definition of unemployment and to test questions designed to yield greater accuracy and more information about all components of the employed, the unemployed, and persons outside the labor force.

The Experimental Sample

A research sample was placed in operation by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in cooperation with the Census Bureau in April 1964. This sample was called the Monthly Labor Survey (MLS) and was selected in the same manner as the Current Population Survey (CPS); that is, it was an area probability sample of the entire United States. The initial sample for MLS was comprised of 8,750 households per month--one-fourth the size of the CPS--located in 105 sample areas, as compared with 357 for the CPS. In the summer of 1965, the MLS sample size was increased to 17,500 households per month, distributed among 197 areas. A completely independent staff of interviewers was used in the Monthly Labor Survey in order to avoid any possibility of affecting the continuing CPS results and to avoid confusion in the enumeration and in the interpretation of the findings. In each month, interviews were conducted in the same enumeration week as is used for the CPS, the week

containing the 19th day of the month; the interviews tested various forms of questions relating to employment status during the preceding calendar week, the week containing the 12th of the month. The experimental survey also tested questions designed to increase accuracy in other items and to provide information not previously available.

After 2-1/2 years of careful testing, experimentation, and research, a final set of proposals for revision of the labor force definitions was drafted. The proposals were adopted in August 1966 and implemented in January 1967.

Changes Introduced in January 1967

The changes in definitions and procedures that have been adopted will increase the accuracy of the statistics and will clarify, but not substantially alter, the underlying concepts. The following are the principal improvements:

1. The MLS and CPS samples have been merged, enlarging the sample size to 52,500 households per month spread over 449 sample areas.

The previous sample comprised 35,000 households in 357 areas. Expansion of the sample yields a 20 percent average gain in the reliability of the statistics. This step is in line with the Gordon Committee's recommendation that, "Over the next 10 years, the sample should be substantially increased and progressively developed to meet the expanding needs for the data it provides."

2. The lower age limit for official statistics on employment, unemployment, and other manpower concepts has been raised from 14 to 16 years of age. This change reduces the 1966 annual average unemployment rate by 0.1 percentage point, the level by about 100,000, and the employed total by 1.2 million.

Employed youngsters of 14 and 15 work mainly as part-time newsboys, baby-sitters, etc.; they are barred from most occupations under the child labor laws. Unemployment in this age group has little significance in relation to broad economic or social accounting. Data will continue to be collected and published separately for the 14 and 15 year-olds, however (tables A-25 and A-26 of this magazine). Insofar as possible, the historical series are being revised to provide consistent labor force information based on the population 16 years and over (pages 12 and 13 and tables A-1 and A-2).

The Gordon Committee did not specifically recommend the exclusion of 14 and 15 year-olds, but it noted that their inclusion does create minor problems of interpretation and probably has led to some unnecessary criticism of the official figures.

3. To be counted as unemployed, a person must (a) have engaged in some specific jobseeking activity (going to the Employment Service, applying to an employer, answering a want-ad, being on a union or professional register, etc.) within the past 4 weeks, (b) be waiting to start a new job within 30 days, or (c) be waiting to be recalled from layoff. In all cases,

the individual must be currently available for work.

In the past, as the Gordon Committee pointed out, the household interview questionnaire did not specify a time period for jobseeking, and there had been no specific question concerning methods of seeking work. Moreover, in the past, no test of current availability was applied. A high school or college student, for example, who began to look for summer work in April was counted as unemployed in that month even though he did not want to work until the beginning of June. These ambiguities have been cleared up in the new procedures by replacing the single question "Was... looking for work?" with three questions, as follows: (1) "Has... been looking for work during the past 4 weeks?" If yes, ask (2) "What has... been doing in the last 4 weeks to find work?" If a specific activity is cited, ask (3) "Is there any reason why... could not take a job last week?" If not (or if the only reason was temporary illness), the person is considered to be available for work and is counted as unemployed.

A time period for jobseeking which extends beyond the survey week itself was selected, since, by its very nature, jobhunting does not necessarily involve specific identifiable activity every week. The more typical pattern of behavior probably involves periods of activity (i.e., checking with employers) followed by periods of waiting. Some forms of looking are continuous, i.e., registration with public employment agencies, but others are not.

The use of a 4-week period for the measurement of jobseeking activity is the shortest of the various alternatives suggested by the Gordon Committee. This was done to minimize the inclusion of persons with very loose attachments to the labor force and to keep the time reference for jobseeking from getting too far out of line with that of jobholding.

4. The new definition does not include inactive work seekers who would have been looking for work except for the belief that no work was available. Under the new definition such persons are not in the current labor force if they took no steps to find work in the past 4 weeks.

In the past, the provision to include as unemployed those persons who would have been looking for work except <u>they believed none was available in their line of work or in their community</u> was meant to refer to discouraged workers in depressed areas or occupations.

The Gordon Committee was very critical of the fact that no specific questions were used to elicit this information; it had to be volunteered. Because of its highly subjective nature, however, the measurement of "discouraged workers" or "disguised unemployment" requires considerable research and experimentation. It seemed preferable, therefore, to eliminate these inactive work seekers from the definition of unemployment--which would be restricted to jobless individuals who are currently available for work and seeking work--while experimenting with various questions designed to find out why jobless persons who are able and willing to work are <u>not</u> seeking work.

5. Persons holding a job but not at work during the survey week are now classified as employed, even though they were seeking other jobs.

Up to now the small group of persons absent from their jobs the entire survey week because of vacations, illness, strikes, bad weather, etc., who were looking for other jobs was classified as unemployed. Starting in January 1967, such persons are classified as employed--that is, among others "with a job but not at work."

Persons on layoff from a job and those waiting to start new jobs in 30 days will continue to be counted among the unemployed because their job attachments are so tenuous. The timing of their return to work is much less definite, since their presence or absence depends on the decisions of their employers rather than on temporary phenomena or on personal reasons.

6. Through the addition of new questions and changes in question wording, four important items of information will be reported more accurately than in the past. These improvements do not involve changes in definition or classification but, rather, more explicit ways of obtaining the desired information than were used in the past.

a. In order to identify persons on layoff from a job, the question on reason for absence from a job was changed to "Did he have a job from which he was temporarily absent or on layoff last week?" In addition, there is a place on the schedule to record the fact that a person was on indefinite or more-than-30-day layoff. In the past, this information had to be volunteered and the size of the group was not known.

b. In order to improve the reporting on duration of unemployment, there is a question as to the date unemployed persons last worked at a full-time job. This is in addition to the regular question on the number of weeks they have been looking for work. If the time since the last job held is shorter than the duration of unemployment as reported, the interviewer asks further questions to obtain the correct answers.

c. In order to make more specific the reporting of hours worked, a series of probing questions was added to remind the respondent of time taken off during the survey week because of holidays, illness, or personal reasons; of overtime worked; or of hours spent on a second job. The more extensive questioning on hours will counteract the tendency of some respondents to report scheduled hours rather than actual hours of work.

d. In the past, estimates of the self employed have been too high because they included some persons who were the operators of small incorporated family enterprises and regarded themselves as proprietors, rather than as wage or salary workers. The misclassification of these wage and salary workers as self employed has been one of the major reasons for the discrepancy between household and establishment statistics on wage and salaried workers. Now, an additional question is asked for all persons reported as self

employed in a nonfarm business as to whether the business was incorporated.

7. Additional information about the composition of the employed, the unemployed, and persons outside the labor force is being developed, in line with the general recommendations of the Gordon Committee that more detailed breakdowns be made available.

a. For the employed, for example, a question was added to collect information on whether persons with a job but not at work usually work full time or part time at their present jobs. This would permit more complete estimates of the full-time and part-time labor force, by combining this information with the data for those at work and with the data on whether the unemployed are seeking full-time or part-time work.

b. The Committee's recommendations that unemployed heads of households and unemployed persons seeking part-time work should be identified separately in the statistics have actually been in effect since January 1963.

c. The new CPS questionnaire also includes a question on the reasons unemployed persons started looking for a job, i.e., whether they lost a job, quit a job, or entered the labor force for the first time or after a period of nonparticipation.

d. For persons not in the labor force, information is being obtained on when they last worked; the reasons for leaving their last job; the occupation and industry of that job; whether they want to work at the present time and, if so, the reasons they are not seeking work; and their intentions of seeking work in the next 12 months. These questions should still be regarded as in an experimental and developmental stage, although they have already yielded a considerable amount of useful information.

Results of the New Definitions and Procedures

Prior to July 1965, as has been noted, the testing program was carried out with an independent sample of 8,750 households in 105 areas by independent interviewers. Because of the small size of the experimental sample, not too much confidence could be placed in the results. In the summer of 1965, the experimental sample was doubled, new interviewers trained, and the test estimates based on about 17,500 households; the staff was still independent of the CPS staff. In November 1965, the estimations were made using exactly the same procedure as in the CPS. (This is a composite estimate, based in part on the change in identical sample units from one month to the next and in part on the current month's data alone.) The differences that have remained between the results of CPS and MLS since November 1965 reflect the net effect of all the changes in definitions and question wording, as well as sampling variability. Comparisons cited below are averages for the calendar year 1966, unless otherwise specified, and relate to the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years of age and over.

I. Summary estimates of employment status

As noted earlier, the experimental program retained the same basic defini-

tion of employment. It is not surprising, therefore, that comparisons of the MLS and CPS estimates of total, agricultural, and nonagricultural employment have been well within the expected sampling error.

On balance, the new definition of unemployment appears to be slightly more consistent than the old and yields a level about 100,000 lower than the official 1966 average--2.8 million in MLS, as compared with 2.9 million in CPS (table 1). Most of the changes in definition tended to be more restrictive--the requirement that overt steps be taken to look for work, the test of current availability, the change in the definition of persons absent from their jobs who sought other work. On the other hand, the extension of the time period for jobseeking to an explicit 4 weeks probably was less restrictive. The time period used in the survey prior to 1967 had been somewhat vague and was probably interpreted by some women jobseekers to refer only to the survey week itself.

II. Characteristics of the unemployed

During 1966, the MLS showed a somewhat lower count of unemployed adult men and higher count of adult women jobseekers. For adult men, the MLS annual average was 130,000 lower than CPS and the jobless rate was 2.2 percent as compared with 2.5 (tables 1 and 4). For women, on the other hand, the MLS level was 100,000 higher and the rate was 4.2 percent as compared with 3.8. These differences were well beyond what might be expected from sampling variability alone. Special test questions indicate that about half the difference for adult men could be attributed to the change in the definition of persons holding jobs who were seeking another job while absent from work and about half to the elimination of inactive jobseekers. The higher rates for adult women were probably the result of extending the time period for jobseeking to 4 weeks.

Unemployment of teenagers averaged about 65,000 or 1 full percentage point less in MLS than in CPS. This was mainly the result of the availability test which eliminated many students from the unemployed count in March, April, May, and June. In making over-the-year or longer-term comparisons of teenage unemployment for the spring months (March-June), the seasonally adjusted series should be used since it would be more comparable than the unadjusted series. The seasonal factors developed for teenage unemployment in 1967 describe a different seasonal pattern (one that reflects the effects of the availability test) from the one prevailing through 1966 before the change in definitions, but the seasonally adjusted series would be fairly comparable.

The MLS shows less long-term unemployment of 27 weeks or longer, averaging about 190,000 in 1966 as compared with 240,000 in the CPS (table 3). The main reason for this difference is probably the effect of the additional probing question on when the unemployed person last worked. This check question apparently reminds some respondents of periods of employment which broke up their spell of unemployment. Reminding respondents of intermittent work experience also reduces the number of unemployed who never worked. For experienced workers, however, the distributions by industry and

occupation of last job held were very similar (table 5).

The new definitions and procedures reduced the number of unemployed persons seeking full-time work by about 200,000 (on an annual average basis) whereas it raised the number seeking part-time jobs by 100,000 (table 7). About half the reduction in full-time jobseekers was among teenagers, reflecting the effect of the availability test in the spring months. The remainder were adult men 25-54 years of age. Again, it can be estimated that at least half of this difference resulted from the change in classification (from unemployed to employed) of persons who had jobs but were absent the entire survey week and were seeking other jobs. The increase in part-time jobseekers occurred among women and teenagers, probably because of the extension of the time period for jobseeking to 4 weeks.

III. Characteristics of the employed

The effect of the change in the definition of persons who had jobs but were seeking others, which shifted about 80,000 persons from the unemployed to the employed, was too small to be perceptible in the figures on employed persons by age and sex or by major occupation group. Most of the comparisons were well within the limits of normal sampling variability. Exceptions were the managers, officials, and proprietors group; the sales workers; and the farmers and farm managers: but there is no particular explanation of these differences that can be traced to changes in definitions or procedures (table 11).

The effect of the question as to whether a business was incorporated was to reduce the average level of nonfarm self employment by about 750,000 and to raise wage and salary employment by a corresponding amount. Thus the MLS procedures will tend to reduce the gap between the household and establishment survey estimates of nonfarm wage and salary employment.

Because of the probing questions on hours of work, the MLS showed about 1.3 million more employed persons who were working less than 35 hours (table 13). This was a 10 percent increase over the CPS level of 13.2 million. About two-thirds of the additional part-time workers were in the 30-34 hours category. The MLS procedure resulted in 600,000 more employed persons working over 40 hours, about a 3 percent increase over CPS. Virtually all of these extra part-time and overtime workers moved out of the group that originally reported working precisely 40 hours. The net affect of all these changes was to reduce average hours for all workers and for nonfarm workers by 0.2 hour.

About 900,000 or 70 percent of the 1.3 million additional part-time workers were those who usually work full time but in the survey week worked under 35 hours for noneconomic reasons--mainly temporary illness or miscellaneous personal reasons (table 14). These workers are already included in the category designated as "on full-time schedules" since their normal workweek is 35 hours or longer.

The probing question also raised the estimate of persons on part time for economic reasons, as well as those who

usually work part time voluntarily, by about 200,000 each.

IV. Persons not in the labor force

The differences between the CPS and the MLS in the overall labor force levels, by sex, were well within the limits of expected sampling variability. This was also true of the individual age groups.

Through the Monthly Labor Survey, questions were developed which provided a substantial amount of new information on the characteristics of persons not in the labor force. These data will be collected regularly from one-fourth of the sample. Current plans are to publish quarterly data based on a cumulation of interviews for 3 successive months in order to reduce the sampling variability of the estimates. At the same time, experimentation with new questions and categories for persons not in the labor force will continue.

Questions on date of last work experience, reasons for leaving last job, and intentions to seek work are asked of all persons 16 years of age and over. For illustrative purposes, the following section summarizes the findings for the first 6 months of 1966 for men 18 to 64 years of age.

Nearly half of the 4-1/2 million men not in the labor force in the first 6 months of 1966 had been employed in the preceding 18 months; about 1.4 million worked during 1966, and 750,000 were last employed in 1965. Another 900,000 held their last jobs between 1961 and 1964. The remaining 1.4 million either had not worked in the last 5 years or had never worked. Virtually all of those who had never worked were under age 25 or were unable to work.

The fact that almost one-third of the men not in the labor force had worked in the previous 6 months suggests that these men may still have a strong attachment to the labor force. Many of them intend to reenter the labor force within the next year--after completion of school, discharge from the Armed Forces, recovery from temporary illness, or completion of brief vacations between jobs.

The 4-1/2 million men not in the labor force in 1966 included 1 million who were unable to work because of a long-term physical or mental disability. When the unable-to-work group is excluded, the proportion having recent work experience rises sharply. This difference was particularly notable among men of prime working age (25-54 years). Of those able to work, 44 percent had been employed in the preceding 6 months. In some cases, the same individuals remain outside the labor force for several years or permanently, but these long-term nonparticipants are a minority among men in the central age groups who are able to work. From the nearly 3 million men not in the labor force who had worked in the last 5 years, information was obtained as to why they left their last regular full-time or part-time job. Included in the 3 million were 500,000 men classified as unable to work, virtually all of whom had left their previous jobs for medical or health reasons. The unable-to-work group is excluded from the following discussion, leaving nearly 2.5 million men who had worked in the last 5 years and were still able to work.

Only 300,000, about one-eight, of the total 2.5 million able to work had left their last jobs for economic reasons. "Economic reasons" were interpreted to include slack work, completion of seasonal or temporary jobs, changes in company management, and similar reasons.

About 60 percent of the 18-64 year-old men had left their last jobs for personal, family, school, or other noneconomic reasons. Not surprisingly, 7 out of 8 of those age 18-24 years cited these reasons. Personal, family, school, and miscellaneous nonecomomic reasons were also reported for about one-third of the 25-54 year-olds, and a similar proportion of this group left their last jobs for medical or health reasons. Retirement was the leading reason for 55-64 year-olds, closely followed by medical or health reasons.

A majority (57 percent) of the 3.4 million men not in the labor force who were able to work intended to seek employment within the next 12 months. Altogether, nearly 2 million men reported definite, probable, or possible plans to seek work in the next year. The "maybe" group included persons whose intentions were somewhat weak or qualified. For example, a man who said he would look for work if his health permitted would be classified as a possible jobseeker. On the other hand, 1,450,000 (43 percent of the able-to-work total) were reported as not intending to look or not knowing whether they would look for work in the next year.

Typically, young men most frequently reported intentions to seek work. Approximately three-fourths of the 18-24 year-olds planned to look for jobs in the next 12 months, compared with about half of the 25-54 year-olds and one-fourth of the 55-64 age group. Most of the young men not intending to seek work probably planned to continue school or expected to be in the Armed Forces for the next 12 months. On the other hand, most of the 55-64 year-olds not intending to look were probably retirees or men who considered themselves too old to work; two-thirds of this group were 60-64 years of age.

About 350,000 men age 25-54 years reported no intention to seek work; a nearly equal number did plan to look. Two factors, age and recent work experience, have considerable influence on the job-seeking intentions of men in the central age groups. The group which planned to seek work was significantly younger than those who did not. Also, the great majority (85 percent) of the 25-54 year-olds who planned to look had worked since 1961. In contrast, only 60 percent of the group which did not intend to look had worked within the past 5 years.

Men who left their last jobs for economic reasons did not appear to have given up the search for employment. Approximately 75 percent of those reporting unemployment for economic reasons intended to seek work within the next year. The comparable proportion among those who left their previous jobs for noneconomic reasons was 65 percent.

Revision in the Historical Data

As noted earlier, the historical data are being revised, insofar as possible, to

provide comparable series based on persons 16 years of age and over. Apart from this revision in the age cutoff, however, the historical data from CPS are not being revised. For the estimates of total and civilian labor force, and for total, agricultural, and nongagricultural employment, the changes in definition and procedure had no perceptible effect. This was also true of the age-sex and occupational breakdowns. Even for unemployment and the unemployment rate, the difference between the MLS and CPS estimates for calendar year 1966 was on the borderline of statistical significance. Thus, for most analytical purposes, the current series in 1967 may be regarded as reasonably comparable to those of previous years.

There were a few significant differences in the composition of the unemployed by age and sex, duration of unemployment, and whether seeking full-time or part-time work and in the composition of the employed by hours of work and class of worker. The data from the two surveys for the overlap year of 1966 are shown in tables 1-14 following this article. These comparison tables are provided so that users of the data will be able to decide whether their analyses and conclusions might be affected by the changes in definition.

Most of the detailed series showed very small differences which were within sampling error (tables A and B). Even where significant differences did occur, however, it was not considered technically feasible to revise two decades of historical statistics (which reflected periods of war and peace, high and low employment, inflation and price stability) on the basis of a single year of data from a relatively small sample--one-half the size of the sample used for the official series. The overlap data are useful, however, as a guide to the analyst in evaluating comparisons between the current period and the period ending December 1966.

Table A. Standard errors of differences between annual average estimates based on Monthly Labor Survey and Current Population Survey

Size of larger of the two estimates (thousands)	Standard error (thousands)
250	25
500	35
1,000	50
2,500	75
5,000	100
10,000	120
25,000	150
50,000	180

Table B. Standard errors of differences between annual average percentages based on Monthly Labor Survey and Current Population Survey

Base of percentage (thousands)	Percentage				
	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
1,000	.5	1.1	1.4	2.0	2.5
5,000	.3	.5	.7	1.0	1.2
10,000	.2	.3	.5	.7	.7
25,000	.1	.2	.3	.3	.4
50,000	.1	.1	.2	.2	.3

Table 1. Employment Status by Age and Sex, Monthly Labor Survey - Current Population Survey Comparisons, Annual Average 1966

(In thousands)

Age and sex	MLS	CPS	MLS-CPS difference
TOTAL			
Civilian labor force	75,715	75,770	-55
Employed	72,939	72,895	44
Agriculture	3,904	3,979	-75
Nonagricultural industries	69,035	68,916	119
Unemployed	2,776	2,875	-99
Not in labor force	52,343	52,288	55
MEN, 20 YEARS AND OVER			
Civilian labor force	44,637	44,786	-149
Employed	43,650	43,667	-17
Agriculture	2,901	2,894	7
Nonagricultural industries	40,750	40,773	-23
Unemployed	987	1,119	-132
Not in labor force	8,967	8,818	149
WOMEN, 20 YEARS AND OVER			
Civilian labor force	24,512	24,427	85
Employed	23,493	23,507	-14
Agriculture	626	675	-49
Nonagricultural industries	22,867	22,832	35
Unemployed	1,019	919	100
Not in labor force	36,348	36,434	-86
BOTH SEXES, 16 TO 19 YEARS			
Civilian labor force	6,565	6,557	8
Employed	5,795	5,721	74
Agriculture	377	410	-33
Nonagricultural industries	5,418	5,310	108
Unemployed	770	836	-66
Not in labor force	7,029	7,036	-7

Table 2. Employment Status by Color, Age, and Sex, Monthly Labor Survey - Current Population Survey Comparisons, Annual Average 1966

(In thousands)

Age and sex	WHITE			NONWHITE		
	MLS	CPS	MLS-CPS difference	MLS	CPS	MLS-CPS difference
TOTAL						
Civilian labor force	67,237	67,274	-37	8,478	8,496	-20
Employed	65,105	65.022	83	7,833	7,876	-43
Agriculture	3,390	3,479	-89	514	500	14
Nonagricultural industries	61,715	61,543	172	7,319	7,376	-57
Unemployed	2,131	2,255	-124	645	622	23
Not in labor force	47,328	47,292	36	5,015	4,995	20
MEN, 20 YEARS AND OVER						
Civilian labor force	40,208	40,319	-111	4,430	4,468	-38
Employed	39,412	39,418	-6	4,238	4,250	-12
Agriculture	2,542	2,571	-29	360	323	37
Nonagricultural industries	36.870	36,847	23	3,879	3,927	-48
Unemployed	795	901	-106	191	219	-28
Not in labor force	8,034	7,923	111	932	895	37
WOMEN, 20 YEARS AND OVER						
Civilian labor force	21,235	21,128	107	3,277	3,300	-23
Employed	20,484	20,427	57	3,009	3,083	-74
Agriculture	524	560	-36	101	115	-14
Nonagricultural industries	19,960	19,867	93	2,908	2,968	-60
Unemployed	751	703	48	268	217	51
Not in labor force	33,226	33,333	-107	3,122	3,099	23
BOTH SEXES, 16 TO 19 YEARS						
Civilian labor force	5,795	5,827	-32	771	730	41
Employed	5,209	5,176	33	587	544	43
Agriculture	324	348	-24	53	63	-10
Nonagricultural industries	4,885	4,828	57	533	482	51
Unemployed	585	651	-66	184	186	-2
Not in labor force	6,068	6,035	33	960	1,001	-41

Table 3. Duration of Unemployment, Monthly Labor Survey - Current Population Survey Comparisons, Annual Average 1966

(In thousands)

Duration	MLS	CPS	MLS-CPS difference
Total unemployed.....	2,776	2,875	-99
Less than 5 weeks....	1,521	1,573	-52
5 to 14 weeks.....	792	779	13
5 to 10 weeks.....	610	577	33
11 to 14 weeks.....	182	201	-19
15 weeks and over....	463	525	-62
15 to 26 weeks.....	275	287	-12
27 weeks and over..	189	239	-50
Average (mean) duration.	9.3	10.3	-1.0

Table 4. Major Unemployment Rates, Monthly Labor Survey - Current Population Survey Comparisons, Annual Average 1966

Characteristics	MLS	CPS
Total (All civilian workers).....	3.7	3.8
Men, 20 years and over.....	2.2	2.5
Women, 20 years and over.....	4.2	3.8
Both sexes, 16-19 years	11.7	12.7
White.....	3.2	3.4
Nonwhite.....	7.6	7.3
Married men.....	1.7	1.9
Full-time workers.....	3.2	3.5
Unemployed 15 weeks and over.....	.6	.7
Labor force time lost.....	4.1	4.2

Table 5. Unemployment Levels and Rates by Occupation and Industry, Monthly Labor Survey - Current Population Survey Comparisons, Annual Average 1966

Occupation and industry	Thousands			Rates	
	MLS	CPS	MLS-CPS difference	MLS	CPS
OCCUPATION GROUP					
White-collar workers	681	680	1	2.0	2.0
Professional and managerial	175	201	-26	1.0	1.2
Clerical workers	371	348	23	3.0	2.9
Sales workers	135	131	4	3.0	2.8
Blue-collar workers	1,148	1,192	-44	4.1	4.2
Craftsmen and foremen	247	279	-32	2.5	2.8
Operatives	654	629	25	4.5	4.3
Nonfarm laborers	247	284	-37	6.5	7.4
Service workers	435	447	-22	4.5	4.6
Farm workers	86	81	5	2.3	2.2
No previous work experience	425	476	-51	-	-
INDUSTRY GROUP					
Private wage and salary workers	2,115	2,129	-14	3.8	3.8
Agriculture	101	84	17	7.2	6.3
Mining	26	20	6	5.1	3.7
Construction	280	287	-7	7.6	8.1
Manufacturing	631	650	-19	3.1	3.2
Durable goods	321	325	-4	2.7	2.8
Nondurable goods	310	325	-15	3.7	3.8
Transportation and public utilities	82	88	-6	1.9	2.1
Wholesale and retail trade	496	527	-31	4.2	4.4
Finance and service industries	497	472	25	3.6	3.5

Table 6. Unemployment by Age and Sex, Monthly Labor Survey - Current Population Survey Comparisons, Annual Average 1966

Age and sex	Thousands			Rates	
	MLS	CPS	MLS-CPS difference	MLS	CPS
Total, 16 years and over....	2,776	2,875	-99	3.7	3.8
16 and 17 years.....	393	395	-2	14.8	14.8
18 and 19 years.....	376	441	-65	9.6	11.3
20 to 24 years.....	438	445	-7	5.2	5.3
25 years and over.....	1,568	1,593	-25	2.6	2.6
25 to 54 years.....	1,199	1,235	-36	2.6	2.6
55 years and over...	369	358	11	2.7	2.6
55 to 64 years....	279	266	13	2.6	2.5
65 years and over.	90	92	-2	3.0	3.0
Male, 16 years and over.....	1,411	1,551	-140	2.9	3.2
16 and 17 years.....	231	220	11	14.4	13.7
18 and 19 years.....	192	212	-20	9.2	10.2
20 to 24 years.....	197	221	-24	4.1	4.6
25 years and over.....	790	898	-108	2.0	2.2
25 to 54 years.....	539	654	-115	1.7	2.1
55 years and over...	250	245	5	2.8	2.7
55 to 64 years....	183	180	3	2.7	2.6
65 years and over.	67	65	2	3.3	3.1
Female, 16 years and over...	1,365	1,324	41	5.0	4.8
16 and 17 years.....	162	175	-13	15.4	16.6
18 and 19 years.....	184	229	-45	10.1	12.6
20 to 24 years.....	241	224	17	6.6	6.3
25 years and over.....	778	695	83	3.7	3.3
25 to 54 years.....	660	581	79	4.1	3.6
55 years and over...	119	113	6	2.5	2.4
55 to 64 years....	96	86	10	2.6	2.3
65 years and over.	23	27	-4	2.3	2.8

Table 7. Unemployed Persons by Full- or Part-time Status, Age, and Sex, Monthly Labor Survey - Current Population Survey Comparisons, Annual Average 1966

(In thousands)

Age and sex	Looking for full-time work			Looking for part-time work		
	MLS	CPS	MLS-CPS difference	MLS	CPS	MLS-CPS difference
Total, 16 years and over.....	2,117	2,316	-199	659	560	99
16 and 17 years.....	158	198	-40	235	196	39
18 and 19 years.....	275	336	-61	103	105	-2
20 to 24 years.....	376	391	-15	62	55	7
25 years and over.....	1,308	1,389	-81	259	205	54
25 to 54 years.....	1,022	1,101	-79	176	135	41
55 years and over....	286	288	-2	83	70	13
55 to 64 years.....	235	230	5	44	36	8
65 years and over..	51	58	-7	39	34	5
Male, 16 years and over.....	1,125	1,306	-181	286	246	40
16 and 17 years.....	93	110	-17	138	109	29
18 and 19 years.....	132	155	-23	61	57	4
20 to 24 years.....	175	195	-20	22	26	-4
25 years and over.....	724	844	-120	64	54	10
25 to 54 years.....	519	638	-119	19	16	3
55 years and over....	205	206	-1	45	38	7
55 to 64 years.....	167	164	3	16	15	1
65 years and over..	38	42	-4	29	23	6
Female, 16 years and over....	992	1,010	-18	373	314	59
16 and 17 years.....	65	88	-23	97	87	10
18 and 19 years.....	143	181	-38	42	48	-6
20 to 24 years.....	201	196	5	40	29	11
25 years and over.....	584	545	39	195	151	44
25 to 54 years.....	503	463	40	157	119	38
55 years and over....	81	82	-1	38	32	6
55 to 64 years.....	68	66	2	28	21	7
65 years and over..	13	16	-3	10	11	-1

Table 8. Employed Persons by Age and Sex, Monthly Labor Survey - Current Population Survey Comparisons, Annual Average 1966

(In thousands)

Age and sex	All industries			Nonagricultural industries		
	MLS	CPS	MLS-CPS difference	MLS	CPS	MLS-CPS difference
Total, 16 years and over.....	72,939	72,895	44	69,035	68,916	120
16 and 17 years.....	2,265	2,269	-4	2,039	2,011	28
18 and 19 years.....	3,530	3,452	78	3,379	3,299	80
20 to 24 years.....	8,038	7,963	75	7,789	7,715	74
25 years and over.....	59,105	59,212	-107	55,828	55,887	-59
25 to 54 years.....	45,821	45,944	-123	43,710	43,850	-140
55 years and over....	13,286	13,268	18	12,117	12,037	80
55 to 64 years.....	10,327	10,308	19	9,571	9,535	36
65 years and over..	2,959	2,960	-1	2,546	2,502	44
Male, 16 years and over.....	46,914	46,919	-5	43,709	43,675	34
16 and 17 years.....	1,377	1,390	-13	1,191	1,170	21
18 and 19 years.....	1,887	1,862	25	1,769	1,732	37
20 to 24 years.....	4,612	4,599	13	4,394	4,393	1
25 years and over.....	39,038	39,069	-31	36,356	36,378	-22
25 to 54 years.....	30,379	30,378	1	28,706	28,734	-28
55 years and over....	8,660	8,691	-31	7,649	7,644	5
55 to 64 years.....	6,679	6,667	12	6,045	6,032	13
65 years and over..	1,981	2,024	-43	1,604	1,612	-8
Female, 16 years and over....	26,024	25,976	48	25,326	25,240	86
16 and 17 years.....	888	879	9	848	841	7
18 and 19 years.....	1,643	1,590	53	1,610	1,567	43
20 to 24 years.....	3,426	3,364	62	3,395	3,322	73
25 years and over.....	20,067	20,143	-76	19,472	19,509	-37
25 to 54 years.....	15,442	15,566	-124	15,004	15,116	-112
55 years and over....	4,626	4,577	49	4,468	4,393	75
55 to 64 years.....	3,648	3,641	7	3,526	3,503	23
65 years and over..	978	936	42	942	890	52

Table 9. Civilian Labor Force by Age and Sex, Monthly Labor Survey - Current Population Survey Comparisons, Annual Average 1966

Age and sex	Thousands			Participation Rates	
	MLS	CPS	MLS CPS difference	MLS	CPS
Total, 16 years and over.....	75,715	75,770	-55	50.1	59.2
16 and 17 years.....	2,657	2,664	-7	38.4	38.5
18 and 19 years.....	3,907	3,893	14	58.5	58.3
20 to 24 years.....	8,476	8,409	67	67.1	66.5
25 years and over.....	60,673	60,804	-131	59.6	59.7
25 to 54 years.....	47,019	47,178	-159	70.1	70.3
55 years and over....	13,655	13,626	29	39.3	39.2
55 to 64 years.....	10,605	10,574	31	62.4	62.2
65 years and over..	3,050	3,052	2	17.2	17.2
Male, 16 years and over.....	48,325	48,471	-146	80.2	80.4
16 and 17 years.....	1,608	1,610	-2	46.2	46.3
18 and 19 years.....	2,079	2,074	5	65.4	65.2
20 to 24 years.....	4,809	4,820	-11	84.9	85.1
25 years and over.....	39,828	39,967	-139	83.1	83.4
25 to 54 years.....	30,917	31,031	-114	96.3	96.6
55 years and over....	8,912	8,936	-24	56.3	56.5
55 to 64 years.....	6,862	6,847	15	84.7	84.5
65 years and over..	2,050	2,089	-39	26.5	27.0
Female, 16 years and over....	27,390	27,299	91	40.4	40.3
16 and 17 years.....	1,049	1,054	-5	30.5	30.7
18 and 19 years.....	1,828	1,819	9	52.2	52.0
20 to 24 years.....	3,667	3,589	78	52.6	51.5
25 years and over.....	20,845	20,837	8	38.7	38.7
25 to 54 years.....	16,102	16,147	-45	46.0	46.2
55 years and over....	4,743	4,690	53	25.1	24.8
55 to 64 years.....	3,743	3,727	16	42.0	41.8
65 years and over..	1,000	963	37	10.0	9.6

Table 10. Employment Status by Age, Sex, and Color, Monthly Labor Survey - Current Population Survey Comparisons, Annual Average 1966

Age and sex	White			Nonwhite		
	MLS	CPS	MLS-CPS difference	MLS	CPS	MLS-CPS difference
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE						
Total (thousands)	67,237	67,277	-40	8,478	8,498	-20
Male, 16 years and over	43,449	43,572	-123	4,876	4,899	-23
16 to 19 years	3,242	3,253	-11	446	431	15
20 to 24 years	4,198	4,200	-2	612	620	-8
25 to 54 years	27,872	27,940	-68	3,043	3,090	-47
55 years and over	8,137	8,179	-42	775	758	17
Female, 16 years and over	23,788	23,705	83	3,602	3,599	3
16 to 19 years	2,553	2,574	-21	325	299	26
20 to 24 years	3,213	3,124	89	454	466	-12
25 to 54 years	13,778	13,807	-29	2,324	2,342	-18
55 years and over	4,244	4,201	43	499	492	7
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE						
Total	58.7	58.7	--	62.8	63.0	-.2
Male, 16 years and over	80.4	80.6	-.2	78.6	79.0	-.4
16 to 19 years	55.7	55.9	-.2	53.2	51.4	1.8
20 to 24 years	84.4	84.4	--	88.7	89.9	-1.2
25 to 54 years	96.7	97.0	-.3	92.1	93.5	-1.4
55 years and over	56.3	56.6	-.3	56.6	55.4	1.2
Female, 16 years and over	39.3	39.2	.1	49.4	49.4	--
16 to 19 years	42.3	42.6	-.3	36.4	33.5	2.9
20 to 24 years	52.5	51.0	1.5	53.1	54.5	-1.4
25 to 54 years	44.4	44.5	-.1	58.4	58.8	-.4
55 years and over	24.5	24.2	.3	31.9	31.4	.5
EMPLOYED PERSONS						
Total (thousands)	65,105	65,022	83	7,833	7,876	-43
Male, 16 years and over	42,325	42,331	-6	4,589	4,588	1
16 to 19 years	2,913	2,913	--	351	339	12
20 to 24 years	4,046	4,028	18	566	571	-5
25 to 54 years	27,445	27,422	23	2,933	2,954	-21
55 years and over	7,922	7,968	-46	739	724	15
Female, 16 years and over	22,780	22,690	90	3,244	3,288	-44
16 to 19 years	2,296	2,263	33	236	205	31
20 to 24 years	3,054	2,958	96	372	407	-35
25 to 54 years	13,287	13,366	-79	2,153	2,200	-47
55 years and over	4,142	4,103	39	483	475	8

Table 10. Employment Status by Age, Sex, and Color, Monthly Labor Survey - Current Population Survey Comparisons, Annual Average 1966--Continued

Age and sex	White			Nonwhite		
	MLS	CPS	MLS-CPS difference	MLS	CPS	MLS-CPS difference
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS						
Total (thousands).....	2,131	2,255	-124	645	622	23
Male, 16 years and over....	1,123	1,241	-118	287	311	-24
16 to 19 years.....	328	340	-12	95	92	3
20 to 24 years.....	152	172	-20	45	49	-4
25 to 54 years.....	427	518	-91	110	136	-26
55 years and over.....	214	211	3	35	34	1
Female, 16 years and over..	1,008	1,014	-6	358	311	47
16 to 19 years.....	257	311	-54	89	94	-5
20 to 24 years.....	159	166	-7	82	59	23
25 to 54 years.....	488	440	48	170	142	28
55 years and over.....	104	97	7	16	17	-1
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE						
Total.....	3.2	3.4	-.2	7.6	7.3	.3
Male, 16 years and over....	2.6	2.8	-.2	5.9	6.3	-.4
16 to 19 years.....	10.1	10.4	-.3	21.4	21.4	--
20 to 24 years.....	3.6	4.1	-.5	7.4	7.9	-.5
25 to 54 years.....	1.5	1.9	-.4	3.6	4.4	-.8
55 years and over.....	2.6	2.6	--	4.5	4.5	--
Female, 16 years and over..	4.2	4.3	-.1	9.9	8.6	1.3
16 to 19 years.....	10.1	12.1	-2.0	27.4	31.3	-3.9
20 to 24 years.....	4.9	5.3	-.4	18.1	12.7	5.4
25 to 54 years.....	3.5	3.2	.3	7.3	6.1	1.2
55 years and over.....	2.5	2.3	.2	3.2	3.5	-.3

Table 11. Employed Persons by Class of Worker and Occupation Group, Monthly Labor Survey - Current Population Survey Comparisons, Annual Average 1966

(In thousands)

Class of worker and occupation	MLS	CPS	MLS-CPS difference
CLASS OF WORKER			
Total	72,939	72,895	44
Nonagricultural industries	69,035	68,916	119
Wage and salary workers	63,274	62,364	910
Private household workers	2,103	2,070	33
Government workers	10,540	10,322	218
Other wage and salary workers	50,631	49,972	659
Self-employed workers	5,248	5,991	-743
Unpaid family workers	513	564	-51
Agriculture	3,904	3,979	-75
Wage and salary workers	1,333	1,265	68
Self-employed workers	2,014	2,135	-121
Unpaid family workers	557	578	-21
OCCUPATION			
Total	72,939	72,895	44
White-collar workers	33,137	33,067	70
Professional and technical	9,355	9,309	46
Managers, officials, and proprietors	7,586	7,406	180
Clerical workers	11,852	11,811	41
Sales worker	4,344	4,541	-197
Blue-collar workers	27,037	26,950	87
Craftsmen and foremen	9,572	9,585	-13
Operatives	13,911	13,831	80
Non-farm laborers	3,554	3,534	20
Service workers	9,183	9,211	-28
Private household workers	1,927	1,904	23
Other service workers	7,256	7,307	-51
Farm workers	3,583	3,670	-87
Farmers and farm managers	1,986	2,094	-108
Farm laborers and foremen	1,597	1,576	21

Table 12. Employed Persons With a Job, but Not at Work, by Reason Not Working and Pay Status, Monthly Labor Survey - Current Population Survey Comparisons, Annual Average 1966

(In thousands)

Reason not working and pay status	MLS	CPS	MLS-CPS difference
Total with a job, but not at work	3,672	3,595	77
Vacation	1,874	1,753	121
Illness	1,049	1,039	10
Bad weather	100	91	9
Industrial dispute	61	66	-5
All other reasons	589	646	-57
Wage and salary workers:			
Paid absence	1,825	1,747	78
Unpaid absence	1,485	1,390	95
Self employed	362	458	-96

Table 13. Persons at Work by Hours of Work, Monthly Labor Survey - Current Population Survey Comparisons, Annual Average 1966

(In thousands)

Hours of work	All industries			Nonagricultural industries		
	MLS	CPS	MLS-CPS difference	MLS	CPS	MLS-CPS difference
Total at work	69,267	69,303	-36	65,499	65,456	43
1 to 34 hours	14,481	13,174	1,307	13,349	12,034	1,315
1 to 4 hours	674	668	6	636	620	16
5 to 14 hours	3,126	2,996	130	2,879	2,712	167
15 to 29 hours	6,657	6,316	341	6,020	5,689	331
30 to 34 hours	4,020	3,191	829	3,809	3,011	798
35 hours and over	54,786	56,129	-1,343	52,150	53,422	-1,272
35 to 39 hours	4,383	4,329	54	4,197	4,081	116
40 hours	26,358	28,384	-2,026	26,005	28,007	-2,002
41 hours and over	24,045	23,416	629	21,948	21,334	614
41 to 48 hours	10,178	10,035	143	9,826	9,664	162
49 to 59 hours	7,442	6,804	638	6,919	6,366	553
60 hours and over	6,425	6,577	-152	5,203	5,304	-101
Average hours, total at work	40.6	40.8	-.2	40.3	40.5	-.2

Table 14. Persons At Work 1-34 Hours by Usual Status and Reason Working Part Time, Monthly Labor Survey - Current Population Survey Comparisons, Annual Average 1966

(In thousands)

Reason working part time	All industries			Nonagricultural industries		
	MLS	CPS	MLS-CPS difference	MLS	CPS	MLS-CPS difference
Total	14,479	13,172	1,307	13,346	12,031	1,315
Economic reasons	2,116	1,894	222	1,874	1,664	210
Usually work full time	1,056	1,005	51	933	871	62
Slack work	741	724	17	627	599	28
Shortages or repairs	88	60	28	86	59	27
Job turnover	228	222	6	220	214	6
Usually work part time	1,060	889	171	941	793	148
Slack work	318	194	124	271	169	102
Could find only part-time work	742	695	47	670	624	46
Noneconomic reasons	12,363	11,278	1,085	11,472	10,367	1,105
Usually work full time	4,087	3,166	921	3,841	2,926	915
Vacation	344	304	40	336	296	40
Illness	1,244	866	378	1,209	831	378
Bad weather	518	503	15	364	349	15
Industrial dispute	29	27	2	29	27	2
Legal or religious holiday	883	761	122	880	759	121
All other reasons	1,069	705	364	1,023	664	359
Usually work part time	8,276	8,112	164	7,631	7,441	190

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